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HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI PROTEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

OW040551 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO -- The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Wednesday protested to U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield against this year's initial U.S. underground nuclear test conducted in the state of Nevada Tuesday. The city of Hiroshima sent a protest wire asking the United States for a total suspension of nuclear tests and for an early holding of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. The city also sent a wire to Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyov, urging an extension of his country's nuclear test freeze.

The Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, (Gensuikin)'s Hiroshima prefectural chapter, also sent an appeal urging U.S. President Ronald Reagan to hold U.S.-Soviet talks toward a total ban on nuclear tests.

The city of Nagasaki sent a letter to Mansfield, protesting the nuclear test which they said was in defiance of the its request, made in a wire to Reagan Friday, to suspend the test.

The protest was the 395th one of its kind submitted by the city of Hiroshima and the 359th for Nagasaki. Both cities were destroyed in atomic bomb attacks in the closing days of World War II.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED WITH U.S. OVER FISHERY ISSUE

OW021209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO -- Bilateral talks in Washington on Japan's import of herring and fishery products from the United States got nowhere, raising the possibility that the matter will be brought before the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Fisheries Agency sources said Monday that the U.S. is likely to renew its demand for creation of a multi-national panel on the issue at a GATT meeting in Geneva Wednesday and Thursday.

At the Washington talks, which began January 27, the U.S. requested the total or near abolition of Japan's import quota system for herring and Alaska pollack products, labeling it a violation of GATT, which governs the bulk of world commerce.

Japan offered to increase import quotas and to initiate a more flexible operation of the system. But no agreement was reached, the sources said.

A spokesman for the agency said that although Japan had proposed a drastic reform of the import quota system, the two countries could not resolve their basic differences over herring. But he said talks on Alaska pollack products had made fair headway.

Fishery sources said the U.S. had called for liberalization so that the number of herring importers could be increased. The U.S. complained that the current limitation of import quotas to some fishery organizations is working to the disadvantage of U.S. exporters in price negotiations, the sources said.

Japan has opposed the creation of a multi-national panel on the matter within GATT, asserting that it has yet to be fully thrashed out between the two countries.

USSR ACCUSES FISHERMEN OF 'RECKLESS' SALMON FISHING

OW030111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0056 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 2 KYODO -- The Soviet Union bitterly complained Monday about offshore salmon catches by Japanese fishermen in the north Pacific.

Soviet fishery officials made the complaint at the outset of the third meeting of the Japan-Soviet Joint Fishery Committee, designed to discuss this year's salmon catch quotas for Japanese fishermen and other fishing terms in the north Pacific.

The Soviet officials said salmon resources in the north Pacific remain in an "unsatisfactory" situation and attributed this to "reckless" offshore salmon fishing by Japanese fishing boats.

In response, Kennichi Unno, director of the Oceanic Fisheries Department of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, said salmon resources in the north Pacific have been recovering steadily in recent years. Unno said the two countries should work harder for early agreement on the issue, adding that prolonged negotiations on the question could hamper bilateral fishery cooperation.

KUNO TO NEGOTIATE FOR FISHERY ACCORD WITH DPRK

OW021251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO -- Chuji Kuno, a senior dietman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, left here for Beijing Monday evening to talk with the North Koreans on renewing a private-level fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea.

Kuno, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-(North) Korea Friendship, received a request from the North Korean side Sunday for him to come to the Chinese capital for another round of negotiations on the fishery pact. The two-year accord, which allowed Japanese fishing boats to operate within North Korea's 200-mile zone, expired at the end of last year.

Kuno visited Beijing January 6-8 for preliminary contact with the North Koreans in an effort to continue negotiations for the renewal of the private-level fishery pact.

Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, though it has official ties with South Korea.

Fishery sources here regard Pyongyang's latest request for Kuno's Beijing visit as a possible sign for progress in the negotiations.

DEFENSE AGENCY TO CONSTRUCT AEGIS SHIPS

OW040131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO -- The Defense Agency plans to build the U.S.-designed Aegis warships in Japan, according to sources of the agency.

The Aegis warships on the Defense Agency drawing board are 7,000-ton class vessels furnished with a new air defense missile system called "Aegis." The system is fully automated from search and detection to attack.

Using highly efficient radars and computers, Aegis ships are able to cope with several targets at once.

There are two types of Aegis vessels in the U.S. Navy -- the Ticonderoga-class (9,000 tons) and the Arleigh Burke-class (8,300 tons).

Japan's Aegis ships will be based on the Arleigh Burke-class but its bulk will be limited to 7,000 tons because of budgetary constraints, the sources said.

The hull and communications equipment will be made in Japan but radars and engines will be manufactured in the U.S., officials of the agency said.

One Aegis vessel is estimated to cost about 160 billion yen.

The Defense Agency began studies and research to acquire Aegis vessels since fiscal 1985, and plans to construct two Aegis vessels around fiscal 1988-90, agency sources said.

NAKASONE DEFENDS SALES TAX, DEFENSE POLICY

OW031009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, fielding questions on the second day of a three-day interpellation in the Diet, said Tuesday he will continue to support Japan's costly food control system which provides rice farmers with subsidies and blocks out cheap imports.

Responding to questions posed in the lower house by Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the prime minister said while the government plans to spur productivity in the agricultural sector, the present food control system serves as a necessary guarantee for both producers and consumers.

Nakasone, defending his government's plan to introduce sales taxes next January as part of a tax reform package, told the upper house in the morning session that he was considering passing on sales tax windfalls to taxpayers.

He argued that the controversial sales tax, necessary to offset the budget deficit, will not be applied as wide-scale indirect taxes. Moreover, future profits resulting from a pickup in economic activity should be passed on in the form of reduced income taxes and increased welfare benefits, Nakasone said.

In a supplementary speech Monday to break a five-day impasse in the Diet, the prime minister confirmed for the first time that the sales tax would be included in the plan to revise indirect taxes.

During the course of the lower house session, Nakasone flatly ruled out the possibility of abandoning the sales tax plan proposed by Tetsuzo Fuwa, Japan Communist Party presidium chairman.

The prime minister also defended a new defense policy which replaces a decade-long limit on annual military outlays to 1 percent of GNP.

"Defense is defense and we have taken into consideration a number of factors in order to create a balance," Nakasone said, adding that his government would adhere to the spirit of the 1976 defense policy.

The cabinet decided January 23 to use as a guideline the current (1986-90) 18.4 trillion yen defense buildup program as a new guideline on defense spending.

Although the third-ranking opposition party DSP recently joined with the two top opposition parties -- Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and Komeito -- to confront the Nakasone cabinet over economic issues, it has backed the government in its decision to introduce a new defense policy.

But in Tuesday's session, party leader Tsukamoto took a critical stance, warning the Nakasone government that it would lose the support of the people if it hiked defense outlays while cutting back on such essential sectors as education and health and welfare, as recommended in the fiscal 1987 budget proposal due for debate in the Diet.

Discusses Kidnapped Businessman

OW021303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Monday that he would give top priority to rescuing the kidnapped Japanese businessman Nobuyuki Wakaoji alive.

He told the plenary session of the Diet that "it wrings my heart to think of the kidnapped Wakaoji," the 53-year-old head of Mitsui and Co.'s Manila branch. Nakasone added that utmost caution must be taken because the Wakaoji case is delicate.

He said that little headway has been made in the rescue of Wakaoji and he again appealed to the Philippine authorities to rescue Wakaoji alive at the earliest possible date. Nakasone made these statements in reply to Liberal-Democratic interpellator Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council.

KYODO POLL SHOWS DIETMEN APPROVE DEFENSE PLAN

OW040009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO -- Most of ruling Liberal-Democratic Party dietmen who replied to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE survey accept the government's new defense spending policy approved last month, in which the decade-old ceiling was abolished, but they are divided over a controversial anti-espionage bill.

Asked about the January 24 abolition of the "1 percent of gross national product" defense expenditure limit, 82.9 percent of the people polled accepted the decision, with 10.2 percent of them describing the decision as "a matter of course," and 72.7 percent saying it was "inevitable."

But 12.5 percent of the pollees said the limit should have been maintained.

Among the party factions, members of those of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, were sympathetic about the decision, with over 80 percent expressing understanding.

Members of former State Minister Toshio Komoto's faction showed the greatest reluctance about the scrapping of the limit, with 44.5 percent expressing understanding and 33.3 percent against the decision.

LDP sources say the Komoto faction members were reluctant because the group includes former Prime Minister Takeo Miki as its senior member. The Miki cabinet approved the "1 percent of GNP" ceiling in 1976.

The opinion poll was conducted between January 26 and 29 and involved all 447 LDP lower and upper house members, with 176 dietmen answering the poll.

On the new defense spending guideline setting the total amount 18.4 trillion yen for the 1986-1990 five-year defense plan, 68.2 percent of those who responded said the new limit was "appropriate," while 19.3 percent said it was "inappropriate."

Asked whether or not a controversial LDP-sponsored anti-espionage bill should be submitted during the current Diet session, 35.8 percent of the respondents said that it should be introduced. But 40.3 percent said it was "too soon" to do so and 10.8 percent said it should not be submitted.

Members of the Tanaka, Miyazawa and Komoto factions urged caution, whereas most of the Abe faction members were for presentation of the bill. The Abe faction has a number of Dietmen belonging to a right-wing policy study group within the party.

The ruling party submitted an antispying bill, including capital punishment for spying involving "state secrets," to a Diet session in June 1985, but the bill was aborted by the opposition parties which argued it violated the constitutional right to know.

The LDP later amended the bill, such as changing "state secrets" to "defense secrets," though the definition still remains vague. LDP sources say the party is still divided over the controversial bill.

Some pollees expressed the opinion in writing that they can not allow Japan being regarded as the "paradise for spies," but that the bill needs to be restudied.

SOHYO HEAD LEADS CAMPAIGN OPPOSING SALES TAX

OW040241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO -- Takeshi Kurokawa, leader of Japan's largest union Sohyo, Wednesday called for a nation-wide campaign to oppose the government's tax reform proposals, which he says mean an effective tax hike for working people.

Kurokawa, chairman of the 4.27-million strong Council of Trade Unions, or Sohyo, sounded the warning in a keynote speech kicking off a two-day Sohyo general assembly meeting.

He called for an all-out confrontation with the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, which is set to send the tax bill package to the Diet Wednesday. The Sohyo leader focused his attack on the proposed sales tax, which he said must be "smashed" as part of the labor's spring offensive for wage negotiations.

Kurokawa charged that the government's contention the tax reform proposal would benefit lower-income families is a "trick cemented with a pack of lies." He urged the entire Sohyo to launch a nationwide campaign to oppose the new sales tax, saying the campaign will serve as an opening for the year's spring offensive.

OPPOSITION CONTINUES TO ATTACK NAKASONE POLICIES

OW040557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO -- The opposition camp continued its offensive attack in the upper house Wednesday, slamming the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the controversial issues of a new sales tax and increased defense spending.

Akira Kuroyanagi of the second major opposition Komeito, addressing Nakasone on the third and final day of Diet interpellations, warned that the new defense policy announced by the cabinet January 23 fails to stipulate an annual ceiling on military spending.

"It isn't precise just what the total amount will be regarding annual price increases and other pace-ups," he said, adding that the new policy will not serve as a "brake" on defense outlays claimed by Nakasone.

The cabinet agreed to earmark the current 18.4 trillion yen defense buildup plan for fiscal 1986-90 as a new guideline, discarding a decade-old policy of limiting annual military expenditures to less than 1 percent of gross national product (GNP).

Kuroyanagi also hit the Nakasone government on the controversial sales tax it plans to implement next January, charging that the new tax, widely opposed by the people, will hurt family finances and the business community.

The interpellation period, delayed by five days, finally began Monday after Nakasone acceded to opposition camp demands to supplement his original policy speech, addressed to the Diet January 26 when it resumed after a year-end recess.

Although the prime minister, in meeting opposition demands, confirmed for the first time that a controversial sales tax will be included in a plan to revise indirect taxes, he has insisted in both lower and upper house interpellation sessions that the new tax will not be applied on wide-scale basis.

Meanwhile, opposition party members attending a Diet policy committee meeting Wednesday decided to boycott a budget committee meeting slated later in the day, maintaining the seven bills making up the tax reform package must first be submitted to the Diet.

The top opposition parties -- Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) -- have charged Nakasone with breaking an election pledge not to introduce wide-scale consumer taxes or to abolish the interest-free small savings account system, both of which they claim are included in the tax reform plan drawn up in late December.

TRADING FIRMS SIGN OIL CONTRACTS WITH KUWAIT

OWO20113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] London, Feb. 1 KYODO -- Three Japanese trading firms have signed contracts with the state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. to import 70,000 barrels per day of crude oil at Kuwait's new fixed price of 16.67 U.S. dollars a barrel, oil industry sources in London quoted reports from Manama as saying Sunday.

Mitsui and Co. will import 30,000 barrels daily and both Mitsubishi Corp. and C. Itoh and Co. 20,000 barrels a day under the new contracts, which became effective February 1 and will be reviewed every three months, the sources said.

The three firms had netback price contracts with Kuwait that deducted refining cost from oil product prices and fluctuated with oil product price movement.

Another Japanese trading firm, Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd., had already inked a new contract with Kuwait for 20,000 barrels a day, bringing the total Japanese import volume under Kuwait's new fixed price system of 90,000 barrels a day, the sources said.

MIYAZAWA SEES EXCHANGE RATE STABILIZING

OW311103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Koriyama, Fukushima Pref., Jan. 31 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Saturday the yen's exchange rate against the dollar will stabilize in the wake of a sharp decline in the U.S. trade deficit in December.

Miyazawa told a news conference that the U.S. trade balance appears to be headed for continued improvement in the long term.

He expressed relief at Washington's overnight announcement of a 44.6 percent drop in the U.S. trade deficit to 10.7 billion dollars in December from a record 19.2 billion dollars in November.

He was here to attend a New Year's party of his faction in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

STRANDED NORTH KOREANS TO BE SENT TO TAIWAN

OWO41143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Wednesday that 11 North Koreans held in protective custody since January 20 in Tsuruga Port, Fukui Prefecture, will be sent to Taiwan.

He said the North Koreans, found drifting in the Sea of Japan after their boat developed engine trouble, wanted to go to a "warm country," by which they apparently meant Taiwan. They would be sent there on a "transit basis," he added. Asked about their final destination, Gotoda said, "I have no knowledge about it."

Regarding moves by North Korea, which apparently sought to link the matter to the question of the release of two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea since November 1984, Gotoda said, "We don't want to mix up political questions with humanitarian issues."

KURANARI MEETS WITH IRAN'S LARIJANI 4 FEB

LDO41400 Tehran IRNA in English 1347 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 4 IRNA -- Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani met with Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadashi Kuranari in Tokyo Tuesday and presented him a message from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The two sides conferred at the meeting on ways of expanding Tehran-Tokyo relations as well as international issues.

Pointing to developments of the Iraqi-imposed war Larijani said that as the fall of Saddam Husayn approaches, the region is at the threshold of new developments. The Islamic Republic, he added, respects Iraq's independence and territorial integrity in these new developments.

"Iran opposes the disintegration of Iraq and wants permanent peace in the region," Larijani stressed.

On the barbaric Iraqi crimes, the Iranian official said that Iran is ready to cooperate with those countries which shares the view that Iraq should be prevented from committing future atrocities.

The Japanese foreign minister said his country was prepared to further bilateral and diversified and long-term relations with Iran.

Larijani arrived in the Japanese capital on Monday for a four-day visit.

USSR-MPR JOINT STATEMENT SUPPORTS DPRK PROPOSAL

SK040436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- Support to the DPRK's peace proposal was expressed in the Soviet-Mongolian joint statement on the Soviet visit of Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren, according to a report.

The joint statement says:

According to views of both sides, the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the DPRK carries weighty importance in easing and overcoming the dangerous tensions on the Korean peninsula and creating favourable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This proposal of the DPRK and other constructive initiatives including the proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone create a good foundation for the solution of the problems existing on the Korean peninsula.

KIM CHONG-IL EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH LEADERS

SK311018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il exchanged congratulatory cards with party and state leaders of different countries on the New Year 1987.

He received New Year's cards from Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Victor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR; and Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces; Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and president of the National Assembly; Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party; Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden; Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Portugal; Francisco da Costa Gomes, vice-president of the World Peace council and ex-president of the Republic of Portugal.

Comrade Kim Chong-il sent New Year's cards to them.

He also received a New Year's card from N.J. Prunieras, general secretary of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities.

RADIO URGES RESPONSE TO DIALOGUE PROPOSAL 3 FEB

SK040518 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "It Cannot Be an Answer to Our Peace Proposal"]

[Text] Eliminating the state of tense political confrontation and military tension on the Korean peninsula is an urgent issue awaiting settlement. This is precisely why we put forward a new peace proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks and, for its realization, the premier of the State Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces sent their second letter to the South side. At present, all Koreans and peace-loving people of a broad strata of the world hope that the South will respond to our proposal.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean ruling bunch is behaving against the expectations of people at home and abroad. As in the past, they continue their stereotyped gibberish about channels of existing dialogue and talks between the persons in the highest authority. They clamor that only by holding talks between the persons in the highest authority would it be possible to settle everything, including issues to be settled through negotiations at high-level North-South political and military talks. This is extremely unrealistic, unreasonable gibberish ignoring the stark reality, and cannot answer our peace proposal.

As presently known in South Korea, smear tactics and anticommunist confrontation are staged more viciously than ever against the northern half of the Republic. Furthermore, war exercises are ceaselessly staged against us, accelerating new war provocations on an extremely reckless stage.

Because of these maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, confrontation not dialogue intensifies on the Korean peninsula today and not peace but the danger of war grows with each passing day. At a time when political confrontation has become more aggravated and the danger of a new war is in sight, instead of making efforts to settle these urgent issues, calls are made for the resumption of existing dialogue and for the holding of talks between the persons in the highest authority bypassing all intermediate steps and procedures. This is a nonsensical call that convinces no one, and is an assertion ignoring reality.

If dialogue is to be held, it must achieve success and bring joy to the nation. However, with the prevailing tense political and military situation, the resumption of suspended dialogues will be unsuccessful and face only ruin. The historic lesson of past North-South dialogue shows this.

As to the talks between the persons in the highest authority, these talks must become a stage of historic negotiation which will open a decisive aspect for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification. Thus, these talks cannot be realized without sufficient prior preparations under matured conditions.

We, in the letter sent to the South, made it clear that if good results are achieved by holding high-level North-South political and military talks, this will lead to the resumption of the suspended dialogues and, moreover, will arrange the highest-level North-South talks, thus solving the fundamental problems for realizing the peaceful reunification of the country.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets babble about the unrealistic resumption of the existing dialogues and holding talks between the persons in the highest authority. This is only a farfetched act to avoid our new peace proposal for eliminating the state of political confrontation and military tension. This can never be an answer to our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks. Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique raves about dialogue, while again planning to stage the provocative "Team Spirit-87" war exercise with the U.S. imperialists against the compatriots. This shows that their call for dialogue is only empty talk, and what they really want is not dialogue but confrontation, and not peace but war.

The attitude toward our new peace proposal will become a touchstone showing who truly desires the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification and who desires war and division. If the South Korean side is truly interested in dialogue and peaceful reunification, it must not continue its unjust bigotry but respond without delay to our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks. It must send an affirmative reply at an early date. People at home and abroad are watching the South's attitude.

MEETING OF NORTH'S DELEGATES TO TALKS HELD

SK290913 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] A joint meeting [yonhap moim] of the delegations of our side to the North-South talks -- the DPRK Red Cross delegation, the economic talks delegation, and the delegation to the preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks -- was held at the Palace of the People's Culture on the afternoon of 28 January.

Situated at the front of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-sung. Participating in the meeting were the chief delegates, deputy chief delegates, and delegates to the talks; the advisory committee members; and suite members.

Discussed at the meeting were problems that concern denouncing the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise to be conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and calling for the realization of high-level North-South political and military talks.

Chon Kum-chol, chief delegate of the North side to the preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks, explained the purpose of the meeting. This was followed by speeches by delegates to the talks.

Speaking first at the meeting was So Sung-chol, the North's deputy chief delegate to the North-South Red Cross talks.

[Begin So Sung-chol recording] Our Red Cross delegation, along with all the Korean people, is infuriated over the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise that the United States and the South Korean authorities plan to conduct again this year.

The displaced families and relatives separated in the North and the South, who suffer from misfortune and pain more than anyone else because of national division, ardently desire to meet their kin whose whereabouts have been unknown for more than 40 years. Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities, running counter to the hopes and expectations of all Koreans and fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South, have announced plans to conduct the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

This is a challenge to the ideal of humanitarianism and a premeditated provocation which completely frustrates North-South Red Cross talks.

As confirmed in talks in the 1970's, the basic objective of the North-South Red Cross talks is to restore national ties, to bring forth national unity, and further, to prevent a fratricidal war, to ensure lasting peace in our country, and to contribute to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, by relieving the misfortune and pain suffered by fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South as a result of national division and war.

A grave characteristic to be noted is that the United States and the South Korean authorities intend to conduct "Team Spirit-87" just as our side has proposed high-level North-South political and military talks to discuss ways to solve the problems of ending the state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South, including the problem of ceasing large-scale military exercises running counter to dialogue, and is making serious efforts to realize them.

With the United States and the South Korean authorities conducting the "Team Spirit-87" the situation in our country will be further aggravated, and the barriers blocking dialogue will become every higher.

The South Korean authorities will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising from "Team Spirit-87".

The United States and the South Korean authorities should immediately stop "Team Spirit-87" and without delay respond to the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks without delay.

The South Korean Red Cross delegation should not advocate the unrealistic resumption of dialogue and talks between persons in highest authority to assist those in authority, but should adhere to their duty as members of the Red Cross and fulfill their proper responsibility to oppose and check "Team Spirit-87" and create an atmosphere for the practical resumption of Red Cross talks.

Finally, I propose that we issue a joint statement to proclaim the position of our delegations to the North-South talks in connection with "Team Spirit-87" planned by the United States and the South Korean authorities. [end recording]

(Ho Hang-chan), delegate of the North side to the North-South economic talks, spoke next.

[Begin (Ho Hang-chan) recording] The United States and the South Korean authorities have announced plans to conduct the provocative "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise. This is an intolerable challenge to our repeated peace efforts.

As everyone knows, our party and the government of the republic have made every effort to end the tension being aggravated on the Korean peninsula and to open a new phase for peace and reunification.

In 1985, we put forward a constructive proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks and adopt a declaration of nonaggression. The failure of parliamentary talks to materialize is entirely attributable to the new war provocation maneuvers and the anticommunist confrontation commotion of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. This has clearly shown that unless the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet' new war provocation maneuvers are checked, no affirmative steps can be taken for alleviation of tension, for peace, and for reunification in our country,

For this reason we have proposed talks among military authorities to alleviate the military confrontation between the North and the South, and recently, we have put forward a new proposal, for high-level North-South political and military talks as an epochal measure to end the aggravated state of political and military confrontation. Our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is a reasonable format for talks based on the objective reality of our country and a very just plan for ending political confrontation and military tension and opening a wide avenue for North-South dialogue.

As we have proposed, if those who hold real political and military power in the North and the South sit together and discuss solutions to the problems that arise in ending political and military confrontation, an atmosphere for national reconciliation and the alleviation of tension would undoubtedly be created in our country; North-South dialogues in many fields including the parliamentary talks, would be resumed in a good atmosphere and make satisfactory progress; and further, highest-level North-South talks reaching solutions to fundamental problems related to peace and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland would also be realized.

By openly announcing plans to conduct "Team Spirit-87" with the United States, the South Korean authorities have themselves revealed that their ravings about alleviation of tension and dialogue are outright lies designed to deceive people and that what they really seek is to aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

If they are interested in dialogue, the South Korean puppets should stop following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, which runs counter to national aspirations, and respond without delay to the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks.

If, despite our just demands, the South Korean authorities undertake "Team Spirit-87", following the U.S. imperialists' war policy, they will be denounced by their fellow countrymen and the people of the world as the disturbers of peace, the destroyers of dialogue, and war fanatics. They will be held totally responsible for leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

I support and agree on the proposal made by the first speaker to adopt the joint statement of our delegation to the talks. [end recording]

The next speaker was (U Tal-u), delegate of the North to the preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks.

[Begin (U Tal-u) recording] Delegations to the North-South talks and people at home and abroad are infuriated over plans for the aggressive large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that the United States and the South Korean authorities announced on 22 January that run counter to dialogue.

As everyone knows, the North-South talks of many channels, including the North-South economic talks, which began in 1984 amid great expectations and interest, were suspended in early 1986 soon after they began, undergoing vicissitudes of suspension and resumption, because the United States and the South Korean authorities committed murder at Panmunjon and have continuously conducted large-scale war exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. The talks have not since been resumed.

The North-South economic talks are also talks to realize diversified economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South to bring forth unified development of the national economy, to promote reconciliation and trust within the nation, and to accelerate alleviation of tension and reunification.

By conducting again this year, "Team Spirit-87," running counter to the consistent yearning of the people at home and abroad, the South Korean authorities have thoroughly exposed that their habitual ravings about alleviating tension and resuming existing dialogues are a complete lie.

Moreover, what should not be overlooked concerning the economic talks is that, still unsatisfied with the unprecedented anticommunist confrontation commotion in connection with our building of the Kumgangsan power plant, the South now puts this issue forward as a precondition for talks.

The South Korean authorities should know that the more they viciously slander us, absurdly twisting the facts and saying that the building of the Kumgangsan power plant is designed for a special water-invasion operation, and the more they rave about halting the building of the dam for the Kumgangsan power plant as a precondition for talks, the more they will reveal the nature of their real intention, wherein they are not interested in dialogue or negotiation, but only seek confrontation, war, and division.

It is preposterous for them to mention resuming dialogue while conducting "Team Spirit-87" which openly rejects dialogue. If the South Korean authorities are really interested in dialogue, they should abandon "Team Spirit" and respond without delay to our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks.

I take this opportunity to urge the delegation of the South to the North-South economic talks not to side with the authorities' dialogue-negating actions, but to exert proper efforts to have the large-scale war exercise halted and to allow the high-level North-South political and military talks to be realized, if they truly desire the resumption of dialogue and economic exchange and collaboration between the North and the South.

I support and agree to the proposal of the first speaker concerning the adoption of a joint statement of our delegations to the talks. [end recording]

PARISIAN KOREA REUNIFICATION MEETING DISCUSSED

SK040653 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2123 GMT 3 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 4 February Editorial: "For Peace and Peaceful Reunification in Korea"]

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Paris, the capital of France, on 30 and 31 January. The meeting was attended by prominent figures of political parties and political and social circles from many countries of the world, representatives from the organizations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in foreign countries, representatives from international organs, representatives of foreign missions in France, foreign correspondents stationed in France, and personages of all strata in France.

At the meeting, reports were made on the following agenda items: "The Situation on the Korean Peninsula Viewed From International Relations and Our Task," "Summing-up of the Activity and Status of the International Liaison Committee Since the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula," and "Measures for the Implementation of the Action Platform for 1987, an International Year for Peace and Reunification in Korea." Many representatives and prominent persons participated in the discussions.

Reporters and speakers emphasized the urgent need to end permanent division and the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to achieve there peace and peaceful reunification and the task to further strengthen the movement of international solidarity for peace in Korea and its reunification.

They unanimously supported the peace proposals and initiatives put forward by us as steps to alleviate tension and to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula and to promote the peaceful reunification of Korea. They strongly insisted that these proposals and initiatives be materialized at the earliest possible date.

At the meeting, reflecting the infinite respect and reverence of all participants of the meeting, a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted amid enthusiastic applause.

The meeting decided to change the name of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace of Korea. They declared the start of the international year for peace and reunification of Korea, and decided to wage an international signature campaign calling for peace and reunification in Korea. Thus, the participants signed on the signature document first.

At the meeting, letters of appeal to political parties, governments, national assemblies, and public organizations of countries of the world and international organizations were adopted.

In Paris, synchronized with the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea various magnificent functions celebrating the 10th anniversary of the committee's founding were held.

The WPK Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to the International Liaison Committee in connection with the 10th anniversary of its founding to extend warm and enthusiastic congratulations.

Indeed, the Paris meeting of the International Liaison Committee and its celebration were significant events which vigorously demonstrated that the international solidarity movement for peace in Korea has reached its peak globally and has become the strong current of the times.

The meeting and celebration were felicitous events both for the Korean people struggling for peace and reunification in Korean and the progressive and peace-loving people of the world. They were held in conformity with the expectations of the Korean people and the progressive and peace-loving people of the world.

Our people rejoice over the fact that the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was successfully concluded and the functions marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the committee were properly conducted. Our people also express sincere and deep thanks to the International Liaison Committee, supporters and sympathizers to our cause, and all friends.

Thanks to the active activities and steady efforts of the International Liaison Committee, voices condemning the two Koreas plot and the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are being raised throughout the world and the ranks of supporters and sympathizers to our national reunification cause expand rapidly.

With the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula as the occasion, the international solidarity movement has been further strengthened. This greatly encourages the struggle of all Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country and the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean people, youths, and students.

Through its active efforts in supporting the cause of justice of the Korean people, the International Liaison Committee has strengthened and developed into a dignified organization which has been widely known to the international community.

Our people highly evaluate and appraise the achievements of the International Liaison Committee. The International Liaison Committee's declaration of this year as the international year for peace and reunification in Korea and its decision to further strengthen the international solidarity movement for supporting the Korean people's just struggle for peace and reunification not only are in accord with the aspiration of the Korean people for peace and peaceful reunification, but are also a timely and active step in light of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula today.

The question of Korean reunification is an important issue related to the destiny of our nation and the utmost national task facing the Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The primary issue in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to alleviate tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee solid peace there, and to arrange conditions favorable for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula is a basic obstacle blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In accordance with their aggressive global strategy and Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists, attaching importance to South Korea as the first line of a nuclear war and as the only nuclear bridgehead on the Asian continent, have reduced this region to the most dangerous zone of nuclear war.

Having already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea the U.S. imperialists introduce various types of nuclear delivery means, including Lance missiles and mobile combat missiles, into South Korea in succession. They build new large-scale underground nuclear storehouses.

What particularly draws our attention is that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are going to stage the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, a preliminary war and a test nuclear war, against us by mobilizing more than 200,000 troops and the latest military equipment, including numerous nuclear weapons. This is a new grave military provocation designed to extremely aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula.

Such military moves, seen only on the eve of a war, tell us that they may at any moment provoke a new war, a nuclear war, on the Korean peninsula.

If nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will soon expand into a global thermonuclear war. Achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula is not only the Korean people's task but is also the joint task of the people of all countries of the world who struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and preserve and defend peace and security in Asia and the world.

Our republic's government has made all possible efforts to alleviate tension and to arrange conditions favorable for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech delivered at the First Session of the Eighth DPRK SPA is a most correct and realistic proposal that makes it possible to resolve the present difficult situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to open a breakthrough in guaranteeing peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

The issues contained in the proposal, namely, the issues of suspending North-South slander and smear, of achieving national unity and ties through multilateral collaboration and exchange, of reducing armed forces, of suspending the arms race, of changing the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone, of stopping large-scale military exercises, and of enhancing the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission are urgent steps to be taken at present for removing political and military confrontation between the North and South, enhancing trust between them, and arranging circumstances favorable for peace and peaceful reunification.

The South Korean puppet clique's wrong stand of talking only about talks between the highest responsible persons and resumption of the existing dialogues while turning a deaf ear to these urgent problems shows that they are splittists and war maniacs uninterested in peace and reunification of Korea and in dialogue for peace and reunification who are seeking only division and war.

In order to guarantee solid peace in our country and to provide preconditions for its peaceful reunification, it is imperative to hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea, to conclude a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, and to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and South. If this is done, the unstable situation in our country will improve and very favorable circumstances will be created.

The establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula is an important step to remove the danger of nuclear war and ensuring solid peace in our country. The Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace held last year has become an important driving force for this goal.

In order to block Korea's division and to prevent a new war there, Korea should be unified in such a way as to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] which thoroughly embodies the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity. The policy of founding the DCRK has elucidated the realistic and reasonable way to found a reunified country, leaving the ideas and systems existing in the North and South as they are.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea, it should accept our proposal for tripartite talks, and our proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, it should withdraw from South Korea U.S. forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and should cancel the plan for the "Team Spirit-87".

The South Korean authorities should give up their unwarranted stand toward our reasonable proposals and initiatives and renounce such maneuvers for two Koreas as simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition.

We have made all possible sincere efforts for peace and reunification in Korea. However, the United States and South Korean authorities have sought only war and division.

The Paris meeting actively supported our fair and aboveboard proposal and initiative for peace and reunification in Korea, strongly condemned the maneuvers for war and division by the United States and South Korean authorities, and appealed to political parties, governments, national assemblies, and public organizations of all countries of the world to more vigorously wage the movement of solidarity with the Korean people, including the international signature campaign.

The Paris meeting also appealed to the people of the world to extend active support and solidarity to the South Korean people, youths, and students who are gallantly struggling against the U.S. imperialists' domination of the South Korean puppet clique's fascist rule. The meeting also reaffirmed its full support for our initiative for cohosting the 1988 Olympic Games in the North and South.

Such a stand and steps taken by the Paris meeting are fully in accord with our just stand and all efforts to resolve the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula and have bestowed upon us the firm conviction and promising prospect that the year 1987 will become a year in which an epochal turn is effected in the international solidarity movement for peace and reunification in Korea and in which our peace proposals enjoy greater support and demonstrate great vitality in the international arena.

As reality shows, in order to resolve the problem of peace and reunification in Korea, it is imperative to withdraw without delay U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

It is obvious that as a result of the Paris meeting voices calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea will become more irresistible.

Strengthening the struggle against the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders who are constantly threatening and destroying peace -- constitutes a reliable guarantee for advancing the peace cause of the people of the world.

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution. Our people's cause has been developed amid close relationship with the just struggle of the people of the world. Our people have attached great significance to the role of the solidarity movement of the people of the world in providing international circumstances favorable for our revolution. As in the past, our people will continue to advance, firmly uniting with the progressive people of the world.

We firmly believe that the International Liaison Committee will greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world by more vigorously pushing ahead with the international solidarity movement to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, to alleviate and remove tension in this region, and to resolve the reunification question of Korea independently, peacefully, and without the interference of foreign forces. At the same time, we sincerely wish the International Liaison Committee greater success in its work.

Relations in international forces have become more favorable to the progressive forces of the world and the antiwar peace protection forces and to being more unfavorable for the imperialist and bellicose forces. The future belongs to the people who struggle for independence, progress, and peace. The ruin of the imperialist aggressors and the war maniacs is inevitable. Our people will actively contribute to the struggle to build an independent, peaceful, and prosperous new world by achieving peace and reunification in Korea amid the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world.

NODONG SINMUN ON SUPPRESSION OF MEMORIAL RALLY

SK040510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 3 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 4 February Commentary: "The Protector of Human Rights Who Has Drawn His Sword"]

[Text] The preparatory committee for holding a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol, student of Seoul National University [SNU], organized with 9,780 members from the South Korean opposition party, dissident organizations, religious circles, workers, peasants, women, youth, students, academic circles, cultural circles, and the families of detainees, has designated 7 February a national memorial day for Pak Chong-chol and announced that a memorial service will be held in Seoul on that day.

At the same time, the preparatory committee appealed all work sites and homes throughout South Korea to hold as many memorial gatherings as possible on 7 February and to wear black or white ribbons.

In a statement elucidating the purpose of organizing the memorial service, the preparatory committee said that torture and the infringement of human rights will be eradicated from this soil forever and this soil will be turned into a society without torture.

It is the natural right of the democracy-seeking South Korean people to hold a memorial service for the patriotic student, mercilessly killed as a result of the atrocious torture of the fascist hangmen, and to warn the homicidal regime not to repeat such an atrocity.

Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the DJP hooligans consider this undesirable and openly reveal their intention of suppressing it. The so-called DJP secretary general labeled this memorial service an impure political rally running counter to democratic development in South Korea and to political stability. He raved about concern and so forth.

Earlier, a so-called DJP representative in a so-called press conference also farfetchedly said that the opposition party was trying to make the incident a victim of politics. On 2 February, the DJP hooligans held a so-called committee meeting and threatened that the memorial service must be immediately canceled. They even labeled it an impure offstage rally and raved that they would firmly counter it. This reveals the puppet clique's criminal attempt to thwart the memorial service through the mobilization of public power and to wield a sword outrageously against democratic forces.

It is a traditional custom of the Korean nation that entire villages get together if someone dies, and help one another with funerals. However, after killing an innocent person, even a memorial service is blocked. This is an act which can be committed only by a group of beasts in human masks like traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP hooligans and by the fascist dictatorial maniacs who commit national butchery as a business.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, upon the disclosures of the torture and killing of SNU student Pak Chong-chol, wore a mask of human rights on the face of a jackal and babbled about an unfortunate incident, the prevention of a similar incident, and the protection of human rights. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP hooligans even convened an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, as if they agreed with the opposition parties' call for founding a special human rights committee in the National Assembly. However, what was the result?

The puppets committed a criminal act of ruining a memorial gathering by firing tear gas bombs against the crowd gathered to pay tribute to SNU student Pak Chong-chol, who was killed by torture. The opposition party's call for founding a special human rights committee of the National Assembly with the authority to investigate government operations was rejected on the claim that it was an act destroying the National Assembly.

Now, the label of an impure political gathering has even been put on a memorial service and the bloody sword has been drawn again. They are indeed fascist hangmen who know nothing about human rights.

Blocking a memorial service for a patriotic student, who was killed by torture, by charging it as an impure political gathering has stemmed from a dirty attempt to block any move of the people by wielding guns and bayonets and to extend the DJP dictatorship.

Today, with the Chon Tu-hwan ring's killing of a patriotic student by torture, the South Korean people are turning out in the plaza of struggle, while pointing the spear of assault at the fascist clique. If the puppets block the people's memorial gatherings in Seoul and in all other areas in South Korea with guns and bayonets, the people will rise on an even larger scale and will judge the homicidal Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must squarely look at the situation and must act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES REVOLUTIONIZING PEASANTS

SK021042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Revolutionization of Peasants Is Basic Way To Solve the Socialist Rural Question".

The article says:

The work "Officials in the Field of Agriculture Should Acquire the Traits of a Revolutionary and Improve Their Guidance of the Rural Economy" (February 1, 1962) and the work "On Revolutionizing the Peasants and Carrying Through the Party Conference Decisions on Agriculture" (February 2, 1967) published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a programmatic guideline in accelerating the revolutionization of the peasants and pressing ahead with the building of the socialist countryside. These works give a concrete exposition of the tasks and ways to successfully realise the socialist rural construction, giving precedence to the ideological revolution in the countryside and actively stepping up the revolutionization of the peasants.

To revolutionize the peasants holds an important place in the settlement of the socialist rural question. The solution of the socialist rural question boils down to the question of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants, and to press ahead with their revolutionization and working-classization is the key to the successful solution of the socialist rural question.

To revolutionize and working-classize the peasants is a work to completely liberate them from the fetters of the old ideas and make them independent and creative men. Accordingly, when the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants are powerfully pushed ahead, it is possible to solve satisfactorily the question of eliminating the differences between towns and rural communities and successfully settle the question of increasing the agricultural production and laying solid material and technical foundations of the rural economy.

The revolutionization of the peasants arises as the foremost demand in the solution of the socialist rural question. This is related with the fact that to eliminate the ideological lag of the peasants behind the working class is an important factor in abolishing all the backwardness which is left over in the countryside.

To solve the socialist rural question means to eliminate all the backwardness left over by the old society.

Various differences left over by the old society remain in the countryside after the establishment of the socialist system. The countryside lags behind town in ideology, technique and culture and relatively falls behind the industry in the level of the management and operation and in the relations of property. All the backwardness of the countryside is chiefly related with the ideological lag of the peasants behind the working class. To revolutionize the peasants, therefore, is a primary demand for the elimination of the differences between towns and rural communities.

The idea of the great leader on holding fast to revolutionizing and working-classing the peasants and solving the socialist rural question has displayed a great vitality in our socialist rural construction.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ENVOY DEPARTS FOR SWITZERLAND

SK041126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by its chairman Kim Yu-sun left Pyongyang Wednesday for Switzerland.

It was seen off by Pak Myong-chol, first vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

DJP URGES CANCELLATION OF STUDENT MEMORIAL RALLY

SK040101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Political tension continued to build yesterday over the mass rally planned by the opposition to mourn the recent torture death of a university student.

The ruling Democratic Justice and main opposition New Korea Democratic parties traded accusations over the planned rally.

The DJP urged again the cancellation of the planned mass gathering, warning that it might give radical leftist elements an arena for violence.

The DJP move came after police announced Monday that they would take all necessary measures to block the rally slated for Saturday at Myongdong Cathedral.

Charging that the government and the DJP are making false accusations, the opposition NKDP renewed its resolve to hold the rally as scheduled.

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said in a statement, "Very regrettably, the opposition NKDP is joining hands with illegal dissident groups and leftist activists to stage the rally."

He warned that eruption of violence during the mass gathering might lead to a political crisis.

"Efforts should be stepped up to stamp out radical leftist forces attempting to overthrow the nation's liberal democratic system by a mass uprising.

"Seeking to hold the illegal rally at this time is tantamount to abandoning parliamentary politics," said Sim.

He continued, "Let me ask, in the name of the people, whether the NKDP truly believes in liberal democracy."

Sim urged the opposition NKDP to stop "politically abusing the unfortunate death of a university student."

The ruling party has decided to conduct campaigns across the country to inform the public of the "impure character" of the rally planned by the opposition.

Meantime, the opposition NKDP held a series of meetings of key office holders and local chapter chiefs to discuss ways of successfully staging the planned rally.

They reconfirmed their plan to hold the rally, charging that police are unjustifiably attempting to block it.

In a statement, party spokesman Kim Tae-yong said, "The government is making false accusations that the rally is a politically motivated illegal gathering."

"We only endeavor to reveal the truth about the torture death and to prevent the recurrence of police torture. We do not intend to take advantage of the incident politically," he said.

Kim said that the opposition camp will hold another memorial service if the scheduled one is foiled by a police blockade.

Ways To Block Rally Studied

SK040321 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul Prosecutor's Office is studying ways to block an opposition rally in memory of a student activist who died last month while under police interrogation, calling it "illegal," a prosecution official said Wednesday.

The memorial service for the student, Pak Chong-chol, a junior at Seoul National University, is slated for this weekend in Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral. The rally was planned jointly by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, dissident groups and religious organizations. According to an earlier police announcement, Pak, 21, suffocated when police pressed his throat against the rim of a bathtub as they held his head under water.

Pointing out that the opposition rally will be much more than a mere religious service, the prosecution said that it will charge criminal responsibility against those who led the gathering. Those who sponsor the memorial rite and the participants will be subject to the law on assemblies and demonstrations, the official said. The National Security Law will be applied to those who circulate printed materials advocating pro-communist ideology, he added.

The official said that the government does not intend to block any memorial service held for purely religious purposes.

It is highly probable, however, that the opposition rally will be joined by radical, leftist student activists, dissident figures and other "impure social elements," leading to extreme violence and disorder, he explained. Under a plan to permit a religious memorial mass, believers will be allowed to participate in Saturday's service, he said.

The Education Ministry also plans not to allow students to take part in the upcoming gathering. A ministry official said that students' participation in a political rally violates school regulations and the education act, which calls for political neutrality in the field of education. In an effort to protect students studying hard, the ministry will take stern actions against those who take part in signature campaigns for political purposes or anti-government demonstrations, he added.

Parties Exchange Attacks

SK030059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The rival parties yesterday traded fierce verbal attacks against each other over a plan on the part of the opposition bloc to hold a mass rally Saturday to mourn the death of a college student who died from police torture.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, condemning the plan as a "scheme to seize power through an uprising of the masses," strongly demanded that the plan be scrapped immediately.

"Otherwise, government authorities will take appropriate measures on their own judgment," a party spokesman said, indicating that the government will physically foil the rally.

But, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP], stressing that the rally will be held peacefully, insisted that the ruling camp should stop its maneuver to obstruct the event.

The mass rally to mourn the death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University junior, is being promoted jointly by the NDP and some 40 dissident, religious and social organizations.

An announcement of the DJP's Central Executive Council claimed that the "NDP has an impure motive in using the rally as an opportunity to seize power through an uprising of the masses."

"The NDP, as soon as the incident took place, was making use of it for political purposes by mobilizing every means available with an aim to retrieving its hitherto discredited image," it said.

"Furthermore, the NDP, under the illusion that the incident provides a chance for a popular uprising, is attempting to stir up the people under the pretext of mourning the death of Pak, thus impeding social stability," it claimed.

The party, then, warned in the announcement, "If the NDP pushes the rally plan in such an irresponsible manner, a catastrophic situation worse than the May 3 Inchon incident (in 1986) will take place to the detriment of the people as a whole."

During the council meeting, Chairman No Tae-u said that the people would make a wise judgment on the opposition bloc's attempt to use the Saturday event as a chance to seize power.

He emphasized that "any moves to stir up social confusion under any excuse should be countered resolutely."

To this demand by the DJP to cancel the rally plan, the NDP argued that "the current regime seeks to deter the rally by mobilizing all government powers, including police troops."

In a statement, party spokesman Kim Tae-yong said, "If the current regime really laments the death of Pak and is repentant for the tragedy, it has to, as a matter of course, positively support the rally and cooperate with us."

"Unless the rally is held smoothly, enraged mass psychology may give rise to a terrible situation," he claimed.

Leading officials of the party also reconfirmed the party's earlier decision to put forth every energy to prepare for the rally.

In a meeting, they decided to support the dissident groups for the successful holding of the rally.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, one of the leading dissident groups, met and agreed to hold an orderly and peaceful rally.

In a meeting at the council office, the two Kims claimed that the rally has no other purpose than to pay tribute to the late Pak.

POLICE ANNOUNCE MEASURES AGAINST BRUTALITY

SK031237 Seoul YONHAP in English 1223 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP) -- Police will be strictly banned from arresting criminal suspects without court-issued warrants, director-general of the Korean National Police Headquarters, Yi Yong-chang, announced today. As part of a package of measures designed to eliminate police brutality on suspects, the police chief said that investigators will be barred from detaining suspects beyond the legally set period.

Yi said in a news conference that he will order policemen to conduct interrogation only at officially designated places. Questioning in the basement, night guard's rooms or other places will be banned, he said.

The top police officer said when suspects are brought to police, their family members or other interested persons will be immediately notified.

Yi said he will soon inaugurate an advisory panel on human rights under his control. The body, consisting of a number of lawyers, psychiatrists, pathologists and journalists, will recommend ways of boosting rights of suspects and eliminating police torture.

A torture-reporting center will be opened at the national police and every police station throughout the nation. The center will also receive complaints of investigation bias from next Tuesday.

The National Police Headquarters' Anti-Communist Investigation Group No 2 will continue to exist, but under a new name. Pak Chong-chol, a junior at Seoul National University, was allegedly tortured to death on Jan 14 during a probe by the investigation group.

Yi said police will make maximum efforts to prevent the recurrence of an incident similar to the one involving the torture death of Pak. Spiritual education on the part of policemen will be strengthened in line with a set of measures to "renovate police administration," he said.

Human Rights Panel Organized

SK040056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday appointed Rep. Yi Song-yul, 61, a former supreme court judge, as chairman of its newly-organized "Special Committee for Expansion of Human Rights," and selected 10 other party lawmakers, four Central Committee members and an attorney as members of the panel.

The panel was set up Monday to study ways of improving human rights conditions in the wake of last month's torture death of a college student.

Reps. Kim Suk-hyon, 68, an attorney, and Cho Il-mun, 68, former president of Konguk University, were named vice chairman of the committee.

The committee members will hold the first meeting today to discuss the operation of the committee and its business.

The members include Reps. Kim Chung-kwon, former judge; Hyon Kyong-tae, former prosecutor; Yi Min-sop, former editorial writer for a daily newspaper based in Taegu; Kim Yong-chong, a woman lawmaker; and Chon Chong-chon, a former high-ranking police officer.

Others are Rep. Kwon Chung-tong former labor minister; Rep. Kim Hak-chun, former Seoul National University professor; Sin Ho-yang, attorney; Kim Pyong-hon, attorney; Kim Chang-ho, a woman scholar in law; Kwon Chong-kun, a former senior judge; and Yi Kuk-hon, an attorney.

DEFECTORS' SECURITY FACTOR IN SELECTING 3D NATION

SK310211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan 87 pp 2, 9

[News analysis by staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon: "Fear of North Korean Retaliation Forces Defectors To Choose 3rd Nation"]

[Text] Security concerns about 11 North Korean Defectors are expected to become a major factor in selecting their host country.

As was revealed in their interview with south Korean diplomats Wednesday night, the defectors appeared to believe even South Korea is not a "safe" place for them.

They said agents from North Korea or North Korean agents planted in the South would kill them should they come to the Republic of Korea.

When their desire to go to a third country other than the Republic of Korea and Japan was confirmed in an interview, a South Korean official said Japan should find a country where they can feel safe from North Korean retaliation.

"We will handle this problem in consultation with Japan. We will also make our best diplomatic efforts to guarantee their safety in their host country," the official said.

It is assumed that a place where north Korean tentacles cannot reach is a firm anti-Communist country which does not have diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

Reports from Tokyo say that Japan is asking the Republic of China, which meets all requirements, to grant the North Korean defectors political asylum.

The Republic of China may not be the country which the North Koreans had in mind for resettlement when they left Chongjin aboard a 50-ton boat Jan. 15.

South Korean officials said the North Korean defectors were virtually ignorant of the outside world when they were interviewed.

Judging from the interview, they had a vague idea of an idyllic country near the equator where they could "till the land."

The defection was a very delicate problem for Japan while it was a welcome incident for South Korea.

When the news broke that the North Korean defectors arrived in Japan Jan. 20, the South Korean government wanted to bring them here.

But Japan seemed to consider its national interests when it began to deal with the defection case.

Apparently mindful of two Japanese seamen taken hostage in North Korea, Japan did not permit South Korean diplomats to interview until nine days after their arrival.

It took time for Japan to declare that it would neither send them back to North Korea nor oust them onto the high seas.

While it was questioning the defectors and trying to find a solution which best serves its national interests, Japan delayed permitting an interview by South Koreans of the North Koreans.

In the meantime, North Korea, which had initially kept silent, demanded Jan. 23 that the defectors be repatriated.

It insisted that the boat, which had engine trouble, drifted to Japan with the 11 North Koreans aboard. It also threatened to regard it as a grave incident if they should be sent to South Korea.

On the next day, North Korea threatened that the delivery of the North Koreans to South Korea would have a grave impact on the solution of the hostage case.

It said, "Such a delivery would overshadow the prospect for the handling of the captain of the Fujiyama Maru, who has been detained on charges of illegal acts against our country."

Against this backdrop, the Japanese government permitted Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang group of Koreans in Japan, to meet with the defectors, who made it clear that they would not return to North Korea.

In a several days' interval after declaring that it would respect their free will, Japan allowed South Korean diplomats to interview the North Koreans.

The North Koreans told the South Koreans that they would go to a third country other than South Korea.

The North Koreans' choice of a third country seemed to save Japan from further diplomatic troubles.

Some South Korean diplomatic sources said the defection case will not be entirely closed even after they are resettled in that third country.

If the defectors, who do not even know about the Seoul Olympics next year, acquire correct knowledge of South Korea, the sources said, they may want to emigrate here.

They noted that their fear of retaliation from North Korea compelled them to choose a third country other than South Korea.

The North Koreans said in the interview with the South Korean diplomats that they may visit South Korea when North Korea collapses in the future, the sources said.

Apparently not wanting to see them remain in Japan any longer than is necessary, Japan is expected to hasten the delivery of the defectors to their host country.

However, Japan is not expected to announce their host country until they are resettled there, for their safety.

MPR-USSR JOINT STATEMENT ON DUGERSUREN VISIT

OW031937 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 3 Feb 87

[All punctuation, quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 February (MONTSAME) -- Following is the gist of the joint Mongol-Soviet statement issued on the outcomes of the official visit of Mangalyn Dugersuren, MPR foreign minister, to the USSR from 29 January to 2 February.

During his visit M. Dugersuren was received by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU CC Politbureau member, Presidium chairman of the USSR Supreme Council.

"M. Dugersuren and E. Shevardnadze have held talks on the questions of Mongol-Soviet relations and a wide range of topical international issues. The talks have passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, full mutual understanding and identity of views on the problems discussed.

Deep satisfaction has been expressed with the dynamic development of traditional fraternal relations of friendship between the MPR and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

"While discussing foreign policy issues, the ministers have noted that the root cause of the growth of international tension is the militaristic policy of imperialist circles, first of all the USA, its imperial ambitions and striving for military superiority.

The two sides share the view that the realities of the nuclear-space age demand a new way of thinking in world affairs, a thinking which is based on the awareness of the objective necessity to refuse from the use of force or the threat of use of force, to resolve arising problems through political means, to make peaceful co-existence a universal principle of interstate relations, to assert trust and mutual understanding among states irrespective of their sizes and differences in socio-economic systems.

"It has been noted that the programme for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free world and elimination of all types of mass annihilation weapons by the end of this century, as formulated in the statement of CPSU CC General Secretary M.S. Gorbavhev of 15 January 1986, is a key to the solution of the vital problems of world politics, and a good stimulus to the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement of peoples. M. Dugersuren has qualified the Soviet Union's proposals in Reykjavik as a bright manifestation of the new way of political thinking which has allowed millions of people to regain confidence in the possibility of not only reducing, quickly and substantially, the nuclear arsenals but also of eliminating them completely.

The sides have condemned the irresponsible course of the present USA Administration at washing out and undermining the fundamental agreements on strategic arms limitation, its striving to spread the arms race to outer space.

The MPR and the Soviet Union stand for the immediate cessation of all nuclear explosions. The Mongolian People's Republic has taken with full understanding the Soviet Government statement of 18 December 1986, and considers that the American Administration should heed the Soviet proposals on nuclear explosion moratorium and enter into full-scale negotiations on complete and universal nuclear test ban.

The ministers share the view that it is essential to step up the work of all fora on problems of disarmament, and on the basis of the new political thinking, to achieve such decisions which would guarantee reliable and comprehensive security for all countries. They reaffirm their support to the United Nations organization as an important instrument of maintaining and strengthening universal peace and security, and uphold the further assertion in international relations of the just and democratic principles on which the UN is based.

There has been stressed the necessity of an earliest elimination of the seats of tension in the world and of the prevention of new ones, and in this connection the attempts of U.S.-led imperialist forces to use regional conflicts for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states have been condemned. The sides have spoken for the stimulation of the collective search for ways of settling conflict situations in different parts of the world on the basis of unconditional respect for the sovereignty and independence of states for the right of peoples to independently choose their ways of development. The participants in the talks have expressed deep concern over the escalation of acts of terrorism, including state terrorism. They resolutely condemn every terroristic activity and regard it necessary to fight it through all legitimate means. Special attention has been paid during the talks to the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. In view of the intensifying process of militarization and growing military threat there, the sides have amplified the urgent necessity to look for ways of ensuring peace and stability and developing relations of goodneighbourliness and mutually beneficial economic cooperation in that part of the world.

The Mongolian side has highly evaluated the Soviet programme of ensuring peace and security in Asia and in the basins of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, formulated in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches in Vladivostok and during his visit to India. Noting the important in principle significance of the Delhi declaration, M. Dugersuren has supported the idea set forth at Soviet-Indian talks, on a stage-by-stage formation of all-Asian security by way of normalizing the situation, creating an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation on bilateral and regional levels. He has also supported the Soviet idea of calling in perspective a Helsinki-type conference for working out a set of measures on security and broad cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and a conference of Pacific countries for discussing the problems of security, including the economic.

The Soviet side has highly assessed the active foreign policy of the MPR, its consistent efforts in favour of peace, and noted the topicality of constructive Mongolian initiatives of both regional and broader magnitude, in the first of the proposal to build a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and Pacific.

The participants in the talks have stated the fact that the decision taken by the Soviet Union upon agreement with the MPR Government to withdraw part of Soviet troops from Mongolia has been received in the world as a manifestation of the two fraternal countries' goodwill facilitating the strengthening of trust, mutual understanding and goodneighbourliness in relations among the states of the Far East and Asia as a whole. The sides have agreed to further coordinate their policies in the Asian direction, implying by this the promotion of their own conceptions, of the initiatives of the other socialist as well as non-aligned countries aimed at ensuring stable peace and security for Asian peoples.

The Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union express full support for "the declaration of national reconciliation in Afghanistan" adopted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. They regard that the DRA leadership's programme for national reconciliation serves the strengthening of Afghanistan as a sovereign and independent state pursuing the policy of neutrality and non-alignment. Its realisation seeks to facilitate the elimination of a serious seat of tension in South-west Asia, which would meet the vital interests of the Afghan people, and all states of the region.

The sides have stated their invariable stand in favour of resolving Southeast Asian problems through political means, by way of normalising Sino-Vietnamese relations, establishing goodneighborly relations between ASEAN and Indochina countries in the spirit of the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The sides are of the view that the proposal of the DPRK leadership to hold high-level North-South military and political negotiations is of great significance in lessening and removing the dangerous tension in the Korean peninsula and in creating favourable conditions for a peaceful re-unification of Korea. This and other constructive initiatives of the DPRK, including the one on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, lay a good groundwork for resolving the problems existing there.

The ministers highly assess the responsible approach of India to international affairs, her constructive activities in the non-Aligned Movement, "The group of the six", her concrete steps at normalizing the political climate in South Asia. M. Dugersuren and E. Shevardandze have pinpointed the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the international arena as an influential and authoritative force in relaxing international tension, promoting the cause of peace, disarmament and peaceful co-existence. The USSR and the MPR solidarize with its anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and anti-militarist ideals and support the efforts of non-aligned states at re-building international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. There has been stressed the importance of the decisions adopted at the 8th Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Harare.

In the opinion of the two sides, important contribution to the process of setting up all-Asian and Pacific security could be made by Japan. They have expressed themselves in favour of developing relations with that Asian state on a mutually beneficial realistic basis. At the same time concern has been expressed over the intensification of militaristic trends in the policy of the Japanese Government, in particular its decision to [word indistinct] limiting the growth of the military budget. The dangerous consequences of Japan's involvement in the space arms race through its participation in the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" cannot but be taken into consideration as well.

The MPR and the Soviet Union confirm their readiness to consistently build their relations with the People's Republic of China on the principles of equality and goodneighbourliness, without damaging the interests of third countries and with a view to facilitating the solution of the problems of security in the Asia-Pacific region and developing cooperation among all states of the region. They note with satisfaction the positive trends in their bilateral relations with China and are in favour of continuing this process.

M. Dugersuren has informed that seeking to further assert the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with differing social systems, the Mongolian People's Republic has established diplomatic relations with the United States of America.

12TH SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS

BK040625 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] On 4 February at 0800 [0100 GMT] at the office of the National Assembly, the PRK National Assembly's first mandate solemnly opened its 12th session.

Presiding on this occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council and assembly member for Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and assembly member for Kompong Cham constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Committee's Control Commission, and assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and assembly member for Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the council of ministers, and assembly member for Kandal constituency; female Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, and assembly member for Battambang constituency; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and assembly member for Kompong Cham constituency; venerable Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and assembly member for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey constituency; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and assembly member for Ratanakiri constituency; and female Comrade Beng Ren, member of the provisional party committee of Kratie Province, chairman of the Kratie provincial committee, and assembly member for Kratie constituency.

Also attending the session were comrade members of all the 20 constituencies and many leading cadres from various state institutions.

Ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and representatives from various embassies of friendly countries accredited to Cambodia were also present.

National and international propaganda networks, photographers, television, and movie cameramen also reported on the session.

After the Presidium and members of the National Assembly listened to the national anthem and paid homage to heroes, cadres, and male and female combatants who courageously sacrificed their lives for the cause of liberating the nation and the fatherland, Comrade Chea Sim opened the session by warmly congratulating the constant development and progress of the Cambodian revolution in the past 8 years, particularly in implementing the 1st year of the socio-economic program set out by the party's fifth congress.

The comrade stressed that despite the enemy's poisonous maneuvers and tricks, the KPRAF, in close cooperation with people throughout the country and the Vietnamese volunteer army, has thwarted these attempts in a timely manner. This has consolidated the position of strength and position of victory of the Cambodian revolution. As for production and other tasks, they have made satisfactory and better progress than in 1985.

At the same time, the assembly members also heard a report on the activities of the Council of State between the Assembly's 11th and 12th sessions; a report of the Election Council on the results of the elections to choose two replacement assembly members for the Phnom Penh constituency and the suggestion to the National Assembly to set up a commission to examine the validity of these two members read by Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; and a report on the National Assembly's activities between the 11th and 12th sessions read by female Comrade Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the National Assembly, chairman of the Cambodian Red Cross, and assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency.

The session adjourned at 1130 and will resume its work at 1400 this afternoon in accordance with the agenda.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES NGUYEN VAN LINH ON ICP DAY

BK040639 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent a greetings message on the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP, the working class, and the entire people of Cambodia, I would like to extend warmest greetings to the CPV Central Committee and, through you, to the party members, working class, and entire people of Vietnam. For the past 57 years, while carrying on the valiant cause of the ICP, headed and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh -- the outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement -- the CPV has led the Vietnamese people in waging a resolute and dogged struggle, overcoming all difficulties, and making great sacrifices to defeat the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and U.S. imperialists and frustrate all aggressive maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, not only have the Vietnamese Army and people succeeded in firmly defending their own fatherland and fulfilling international obligations to fraternal countries in the Indochinese peninsula, but they have won many great achievements in building their socialist Vietnamese fatherland. In particular, the recent Sixth CPV Congress was a great success. This congress underlined the new progress of the Vietnamese revolution. The great successes achieved by the Vietnamese party and people constitute the consolidation of the force and prestige of the SRV and an important contribution to the enhancement of the special solidarity of the three Indochinese countries as well as an active participation in the joint struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

In the protracted struggle full of hardships, the Cambodian people have always enjoyed the warm and precious support and assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese party and people. On this glorious historical occasion, I would like to express the sincere and deepest gratitude of my entire party and people to you for it is invaluable support and assistance. I firmly believe that the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the correct leadership of the CPV, will win more and greater successes in the cause of defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The bonds of special militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam will be constantly strengthened and developed.

HENG SAMRIN CALLS FOR DMZ ON THAI BORDER

BK040424 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 3 -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea is always ready to join in easing and eliminating tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

This was stated by Heng Samrin, president of the P.R.K. and general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, in his recent interview with radio Havana Cuba.

Heng Samrin, recalled Kampuchea's proposals to establish a demilitarized zone along the border areas, which, he said, is aimed at turning it into a zone of stability.

He stressed that the support which is continuously given by the Thai ruling circles backed by the hegemonists and imperialists, to the Khmer reactionaries in their opposition to the Kampuchean peoples revolution was an obstacle to the normalization of the relations between Kampuchea and Thailand.

MEN SAM-AN RECEIVES POLISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION

BK040732 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 3 -- Men Sam-An, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its Organization Commission last Sunday received in Phnom Penh a delegation of the Economic Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party led by Kzyzytof Chinowski, deputy head of the department.

Men Sam-An briefed her guests on the all-round development recorded by the Kampuchean people during the past years and said that those successes were contributable to raising prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the international arena and to consolidating the close solidarity between the three Indochinese countries and other fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces in the world.

She said that the Kampuchean party and people have followed with attention the implementation of the resolutions set forth by the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party and considered their own the success recorded by the Polish people in carrying out those resolutions. She expressed her belief that the visit would further strengthen the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Men Sam an also profoundly thanked the party, government and people of Poland for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national defense and construction.

For his part, Kzyzytof Chinowsky highly valued the all-sided achievements made by the Kampuchean people, especially the achievements in implementing the resolution of the five-year programme for socio-economic rehabilitation [words indistinct]. He also expressed his satisfaction at development of the cooperation in all fields, [words indistinct] between the two countries, and his conviction that it would be strengthened and developed.

The delegation left here Monday morning after a four day official friendship visit to Kampuchea. During its stay, the delegation held talks with the Kampuchean economic delegation led by Chan Phin, member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and president of its Commission for Economics, and visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the former royal palace, the national museum and a fishing ground at Prek Phneou in a northern suburb of Phnom Penh.

VONADK CITES ACTIONS IN BATTAMBANG, SIEM REAP

BK030116 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Feb 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Battambang battlefied: On the morning of 29 January, our national army cooperated with people, patriotic Cambodian soldiers, and village and commune officials and attacked a Vietnamese company position in Pring Kaong village in Sisophon District. After a 30-minute battle we completely destroyed this position. We killed 21 and wounded 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; the remaining soldiers fled. We destroyed 10 AK's, 3 RPG's, 2 B-40 rocket launchers, a Goryunov machine gun, a DK-82 gun, 13 barracks, 18 sacks of rice, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seized 5 AK's, a C-25 field radio, and some war material. We liberated two villages: Pring Kaong and Boeng Veng.

Also on 29 January, at 1300, the Vietnamese enemy sent a company to try to flush us out from this position. However, we routed this company and killed nine, including a company officer, and wounded seven Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed three AK's, two B-40 rocket launchers, and a C-25 radio; and seized two AK's and some war materiel.

Siem Reap battlefield: On 17 January, our National Army fired four 107-mm rockets at Siem Reap international airport, burning a Vietnamese ammunition depot and damaging a number of Vietnamese military structures. [passage omitted]

VODK: ANGKOR WAT, SIEM REAP 'HOT BATTLEFIELDS'

BK040430 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Angkor Wat Region and Siem Reap Have Become Hot Battlefields"]

[Text] The Siem Reap battlefield is one to which the Vietnamese enemy has paid particular attention because of its strategic significance in the political, transporation, and military fields. The Vietnamese enemy has sent in more reinforcements and tightened the defense of the areas around Siem Reap and the Angkor Wat region. It has also organized all kinds of pantomines to fool the world about the situation in Cambodia. For example, it has persuaded foreign guests and journalists to visit the Angkor Wat region. On 7 January, the Vietnamese enemy made special arrangements in Siem Reap to celebrate its so-called 7 January festival and brought in foreign journalists to observe the celebrations. All this is aimed at concealing the serious difficulties and total impasse Hanoi faces on the Cambodian battlefield and at fooling the world into believing that Vietnam is in full control of the situation in Cambodia.

However, our national army and people on the Siem Reap battlefield will not allow the Vietnamese enemy to use this region, particularly the Angkor Wat area, as fuel for its deceitful propaganda.

Our national army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, have intensified their offensive against the Vietnamese enemy everywhere -- particularly inside Siem Reap and in nearby areas and the Angkor Wat region -- by firing rockets into Siem Reap, the airport, and various important positions of the Vietnamese enemy. They have lobbed hand grenades right into Vietnamese positions and have swept the defense lines of Siem Reap and the Angkor Wat region.

Briefly speaking, we have continued to harass the Vietnamese enemy and have inflicted heavy losses on its manpower. For example, on 15, 26, and 27 December, we fired barrages of DK-82 shells into the Vietnamese position in front of Angkor Toch, the guard post at the bridge leading to the Angkor temples, and the position on top of Bakheng hill. On 25 December, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy's battalion command and its 105-mm artillery base at Pram Neak village on Route 6 to the east of Siem Reap. On 27 December we fired DK-75 and DK-82 shells into the Vietnamese enemy's 479th field command headquarters at Treang village adjacent to the biggest international guesthouse in Siem Reap. On 7 January we swept the Vietnamese off the defence lines of Siem Reap from the southwest and liberated 18 villages and 2 communes on 8 January, we swept the Vietnamese off the areas along Route 6 stretching from Sdei commune to Pa Pon bridge in Puok District and liberated 13 villages and 2 communes. On 2 January, we again fired 107-mm rockets into the 479th field command headquarters in Siem Reap. On 17 January, we attacked and liberated Varin district town, 2 communes, and 25 villages. On 19 January, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy's battalion position defending the Angkor Wat temple near Bakheng hill and shelled its 7705th command headquarters in front of the Angkor Wat temple.

Another great embarrassment to the Vietnamese enemy is that on 6 and 7 January, while the Vietnamese were holding celebrations in Siem Reap, our national army lobbed grenades into the exhibition hall in front of the bungalow-hotel, the provincial trade service warehouse in the vicinity of the old market, the ammunition depot in the vicinity of the old market, the ammunition depot in the vicinity of Vat Bo monastery, and the guard post defending the southern part of the town. The Vietnamese were gripped with panic and fired flares to signal the beginning of curfew. Thus, the festival ended on a sour note.

In other districts, our national army has also actively launched drives to disperse and dismantle many village and commune administrations of the Vietnamese enemy. Due to this vigorous offensive by our national army, the Siem Reap battlefield -- the areas around Siem Reap and Angkor Wat region, Siem Reap itself, and other areas -- has become an active guerrilla zone linked into a single battlefield. The Vietnamese enemy has therefore been unable to use the Angkor Wat region to launch its deceitful propaganda. Moreover, like other areas throughout Siem Reap, Angkor Wat has become a fiery volcano which is causing great panic to the Vietnamese aggressors.

Our national army on the Siem Reap battlefield -- the outstanding sons of the Land of Angkor -- pledges to join with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers to launch more vigorous together with our national army and people throughout the country so as to totally liberate our Cambodian fatherland from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

PASASON MARKS INDOCHINESE PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BK031405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Report on PASASON 3 February article entitled: "Continue the Fighting Traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party"]

[Text] Today, 3 February 1987, the workers and laboring people of the Indochinese countries, together with comrades and friends throughout the world, are joyously and extensively celebrating the 57th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the predecessor of the LPRP, the CPV, and the KPRP.

On this occasion, the PASASON newspaper -- the organ of the LPRP -- carries an article entitled "Continue the Fighting Traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party."

The article notes: The birth of the Indochinese Communist Party was closely and inseparably linked to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution whose 70th anniversary will be celebrated by all progressive mankind throughout the world this year.

The article goes on to say that in past years, continuing the glorious traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian communists have led the people in their respective countries to follow the path of building the technical and material foundations for socialism and to overcome victoriously numerous obstacles and difficulties caused by the old regime. In this regard, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane said that our party was founded in an underdeveloped country whose population comprises many tribes and whose working class remains weak. Nevertheless, the decisive factor is that our party has been successful in establishing a close worker-peasant alliance.

The article points out that under the correct, wise, and talented leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people are scoring one victory after another in defending and building the country and advancing toward socialism. These great victories were explicitly reconfirmed at the recent historic LPRP Congress in which the actual tasks for national development for the Second 5-Year Plan between 1986 and 1990 and for the years up to the year 2000 were outlined.

The article stresses at the end that the great victories scored by the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples are those of Marxism-Leninism and the correct paths of the three fraternal parties founded from the common predecessor -- the former Indochinese Communist Party. These victories have contributed extensively to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist position on the Indochinese peninsula in struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress.

NHAN DAN ON STRENGTHENING PARTY'S MILITANCY

BK040630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Feb 87

[NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "Enhance Party Members' Quality and Strengthen the Party's Militancy"]

[Text] Today, our party is 57 years old. The path traversed by the party has been one filled with great glory and many challenges. The party has grown up in conjunction with the rise of the Vietnamese revolution. From a small group at its founding, the party has today become a big organization with nearly 2 million members that has its roots growing deep into the cells of society and leads the administration throughout the country. Through a long and hard struggle, the party has tempered its multigeneration contingent of cadres and members, the majority of whom are of fine character and bear the party's revolutionary and scientific traditions. This is reflected in their loyalty to the revolutionary cause, their sacrifices in the fight for the interests of the class and the nation and in the discharge of their internationalist obligation, and in their knowledge, revolutionary experience, and capability for action. These persons are present in many places -- fighting units, enterprises, worksites, ricefields, hospitals, schools, research institutes, city blocks, and so forth. Some are still living, some have died, some are working, and some have retired; but they all served the revolution to the best of their ability. Without these persons of fine character, there would not have been the successes of the revolution in the past as well as at present. This truth is evident.

What we must emphasize now is that while affirming the steps already taken toward maturity, we clearly realize the wide gap between the capability and quality of the contingent of party cadres and members and the criteria required of the vanguard unit of the revolution. In recent years, not only has our theoretical thinking fallen behind the times, but also the quality of a sector of party members has downgraded, and not a few of them have degenerated. This is one of the important factors which has made the party's leadership incompatible with the tasks of the new revolutionary stage.

The sixth congress frankly pointed to the shortcomings and mistakes in the party's leadership and, at the same time, exposed the negative phenomena in the quality of the party contingent. These phenomena involve disrespect for the title of party member and the failure to achieve self-improvement, resulting in the decline of revolutionary ideals. Some party members have been obsessed with getting rich and sought by every means to misappropriate socialist property. Some cadres have taken advantage of their authority and positions to confer upon themselves special prerogatives and privileges and oppress the masses. Such ills as lacking honesty, flattering superiors, oppressing subordinates, and falsifying reports to cover up failures, have yet to be checked. Arbitrariness, patriarchalism, contempt for the collective, actions taken in violation of discipline and in serious breach of the principle of democratic centralism and collective leadership, bureaucratism as reflected by a decline in the sense of service for the people, a work style that is removed from reality, and work methods that are characterised by red tape and formalism, and a cumbersome organizational structure have been causing no small harm; and so forth.

The party's militancy has waned, the relationship between the party and the people has weakened, and the masses' confidence in the party's leadership and state organs' effectiveness has dropped partly as a consequence of the aforementioned negative phenomena.

It is necessary to assess correctly the causes leading to the emergence of negative phenomena in quality. While it is impossible to rule out such factors as ideological sabotage by the enemy and nonproletarian influences in society that have a constant impact on the party, the main cause remains shortcomings in party building and state management. These shortcomings include laxity in forging revolutionary virtues; looseness in controlling party members and the lack of forms and methods of control suited to their new, varied working conditions and activities; and a failure to enforce discipline in a just and strict manner. They also include shortcomings in socioeconomic management. Slowness in overcoming the mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has provided opportunities for various negative phenomena to develop, and so on.

For party members, a decline in quality cannot be attributed to objective causes. It must be clearly seen that the lack of self-training and self-improvement which allows individualism to influence one's action is the cause of this decline.

In recent years, our party has exerted great efforts to upgrade the quality of party members and overcome all negative phenomena. We have applied many forms of education, launched a number of self-criticism and criticism drives, and expelled from the party 190,000 members. Many of these members have committed serious mistakes in terms of quality. Meanwhile, we have also taken disciplinary action against many other members.

The self-criticism and criticism drive conducted under directive No 79 of the party Central Committee Secretariat has brought about a number of good results and useful lessons of experience. However, it is obvious that these efforts have not yet met the requirements. We must carry out the task of upgrading the quality of party members and opposing negative phenomena in a way that is equal to its importance.

It is necessary to evaluate accurately the status and quality of party members, review experience in educating and managing them, and formulate concrete and effective solutions to be able to effect an important change in upgrading their quality.

With that spirit, the sixth congress decided to launch a movement aimed at purifying the party, overcoming all manifestations of corruption in the state apparatus, and beating off all negative phenomena in society. This is a large-scale movement of great significance to the development of our revolution in the new stage.

To prepare realistically for the launching of this movement, according to the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive, during the period commemorating the party's founding anniversary from 3 February to 19 May, all party organizations must successfully perform a number of practical tasks aimed at improving the quality and revolutionary ethics of party members.

In commemorating the party's founding anniversary, all party organizations should arrange for their members to study and seek a profound understanding of Section 5 of the political report -- enhancing the leading ability and the fighting capacity of our party. The main point of this is to upgrade the quality of party members and struggle against all manifestations of negativism.

In light of this, all party organizations must successfully carry out a number of specific tasks.

First, correctly evaluate the status and quality of their members and draw on experience in educating and managing them.

The correct or incorrect evaluation of the situation is a criterion in order to consider whether or not these party organizations truly comprehend the viewpoint of looking squarely at the truth, correctly assessing the truth, and frankly telling the truth.

Second, successfully perform a number of practical tasks such as tempering quality, dealing with all violations of party discipline, and expelling from the party a number of persons who are no longer qualified for membership.

Third, all party committee echelons must guide various party organizations and state agencies -- especially the control, public security, court, and inspection sectors -- to deal quickly and satisfactorily with degenerate and deviant cadres and all major violations of socialist property that have been exposed.

Fourth, apply many suitable forms to intensively temper the quality of party members. All organs responsible for ideological work, especially mass media organs, must pay attention to infusing the fine traditions of the party, commending exemplary party members, and publicly punishing a number of cadres and party members -- including high-ranking cadres -- who have committed serious mistakes in terms of quality.

Satisfactorily carrying out these tasks means realistically commemorating the party's founding anniversary. Successfully or unsuccessfully carrying out the tasks is also a criterion with which to evaluate the sense of responsibility and the ability of each party organization in the implementation of the sixth congress resolution.

The task of refining and tempering the quality of cadres and party members must be manifested in the work programs and practical activities of the party Central Committee with all party committee echelons and grass-roots party organizations.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MARKS CPV ANNIVERSARY

BK040942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] On 3 February in Hanoi, the Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] Central Committee, the Hanoi Municipal Democratic Party committee, and the Board of Directors of the VDP Club held a meeting to welcome the CPV's 57th founding anniversary, 3 February 1930-3 February 1987.

On behalf of all cadres and members of the VDP, Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the VDP, expressed firm confidence in the leadership of the CPV, headed by great President Ho Chi Minh, which has led and organized all historic and glorious victories of the Vietnamese people, thus bringing about fundamental changes in our country over the past 57 years.

Amid an atmosphere of confidence and pride over the past revolutionary achievements and future prospects, the comrade general secretary said: This year, our people commemorate the 3 February anniversary at a time when the Sixth CPV Congress just concluded with fine success. The congress resolution has brought new light to illuminate the revolutionary way for our people to overcome difficulties and continue our advancement.

With sincere and profound gratitude, we would like to devoutly wish the vanguard party the inexhaustible vitality of springtime in order to lead our people to glorious revolutionary heights on the long revolutionary road of inevitable victory outlined by great President Ho.

Faced with the new demands of the revolutionary struggle, the comrade general secretary urged all cadres and members of the VDP to strive to step up all activities and tasks so as to help implement effectively the 1987 action program of the Vietnam Fatherland Front which was outlined by the fifth conference of its Central Committee.

He also urged them to contribute positively to propaganda and educational work to make the people thoroughly understand the Sixth CPV Congress resolution and the resolution of the 10th Hanoi Municipal CPV Plenum with confidence, determination, unity, and single-mindedness in the face of the common situation and tasks of the entire country.

PROGRESS NOTED IN REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

OWO40757 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 4 -- Over the past five years 1.2 million inhabitants of overpopulated areas in Vietnam have settled in sparsely populated areas in their own provinces or elsewhere.

This brought to nearly three million the total of settlers since 1976. They have reclaimed hundreds of thousands of hectares of waste land and set up "new economic areas" specialising in the planting of coffee, rubber, tea, tung, coconut, rush, etc. in the rush growing area in Thanh Hoa Province, central Vietnam, the settlers have annually collected 9,000-10,000 tons of rush from 6,000 ha of new lands to make goods for home consumption and export.

The resettlement programme has over the past five years provided jobs for more than 400,000 persons. It was decided at a recent conference that 469 new economic zones will set up in 1987 and 81,000 persons will settle in new areas, chiefly in the central highlands which will absorb 37 per cent of the total investments intended for the resettlement programme.

78 PERCENT 'YES' AFTER TWO-THIRDS POLL COUNT

HK040415 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 4 (AFP) -- The "yes" votes for a new Philippine constitution kept a commanding lead Wednesday with ballots from more than two-thirds of the country's polling precincts accounted for.

With ballots counted from 69 percent of precincts, 12,693,615 "yes" votes and 3,577,385 "no" votes had been tallied by 0330 GMT Wednesday by the officially-deputized National Citizens Movement for Free Elections.

This put the approval rating at 78.01 percent, and rejection at 21.99 percent, a ratio that has hardly moved since the tallying of the first returns from Monday's nationwide plebiscite on a draft new charter.

The plebiscite was widely regarded as a vote of confidence in the 11-month-old administration of President Corason Aquino, whose term of office would be formally extended to 1992 after an official tally starting Saturday confirms the draft constitution's approval.

Government 'More Secure'

HK040433 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the landslide victory of the "yes" votes made the Aquino government more secure. Benigno told newsmen that the approval of the constitution has certainly diminished the possibility of coup threats. He said the plebiscite had removed all doubts whatsoever about Mrs Aquino's popularity.

RADIO EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER MILITARY 'NO' VOTES

HK040237 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0150 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Ranking government officials have expressed their concern about the large number of "no" votes from the military. They are telling President Aquino to look into this matter to find out the reason for this rejection of her policy and defiance of her authority. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno says that for the president to ignore the "no" vote would be for her to ignore as well that she is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Now, assuming that it is true that the military cast an overwhelming "no" vote, certainly being commander-in-chief of the military, she would take that into the kind of consideration that would enable her to know why the military cast that vote. Benigno said that reports about the majority of "no" votes in the military indicate there is some kind of rift.

On the other hand, special counsel to the president Rene Saguisag said that the civilian-military relationship should be improved. This is true. We should all reach out to those who for one reason or another, voted no. We need to know exactly what they are thinking. That is the better attitude -- to know the true meaning behind their "no" vote.

Although the "no" votes cast by sectors in the military were not militant enough to weaken the national resolve, the implications about the over-all conduct of the military and their relations with the civilian government could still be horrendous. This was manifested in the recent coup attempt by some elements in the military who were able to mobilize hundreds of soldiers nationwide. Sources said that in Villamor Air Base, voters who cast a "no" vote totalled 43 percent, while the "yes" vote won with 57 percent. The margin is very little, as it was here in Baguio. At Fort Bonifacio, the "yes" vote won by a very slim margin. At Camp Aguinaldo the "no" vote won, and at Camp Crame the "yes" vote won. The big win at Camp Aguinaldo was because this is a big hold-out of Minister Enrile. Their former boss was Enrile and because he was campaigning for a "no" vote, this is probably the reason for the overwhelming number of "no" votes there.

Meanwhile retired Brigadier General Pedro Balbanero, former southern deputy commander, says the "no" votes in the armed forces should be immediately analyzed before sentiments become worse. So this really should be looked into thoroughly. In this way the soldiers' thoughts should be considered and must not be cast aside. This should be thoroughly analyzed.

Enrile Comments on 'No' Vote

HK040441 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the Aquino government should look closely into how soldiers voted in the plebiscite. Reports show that the soldiers voted against the new charter in some key military camps. In Villamor Air Base, the home of the air force, the "no" vote was 68 percent, while in Camp Aguinaldo the vote was 67 percent against the charter. In Fort Bonifacio, the army's headquarters, voting went in favor of "yes" by 55 percent to 45 percent. Enrile said there seems to be growing dissatisfaction within the military ranks. [Enrile recording indistinct]

Troops To Pledge Allegiance

HK040807 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 4 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government will require troops to pledge allegiance to a new constitution or leave the service following the large military "no" vote in Monday's plebiscite, a spokesman said Wednesday.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said after the first cabinet meeting convened by President Corazon Aquino since getting a fresh mandate in the plebiscite that the government was confident of securing military allegiance. "It is not a problem to cause tremendous concern. It is a problem that can be eventually resolved," he told a news conference at the presidential palace.

Defense Minister Rafael Ileto assured the cabinet that the constitution was approved by the military as a whole, and rejected only by the air force among the four major military services, Mr. Benigno said. Mr. Ileto noted that many of the troops who took part in a shortlived military rebellion last week came from the air force, he added.

Colonel Oscar Canlas, who led nearly 200 troops who occupied a television station for three days after the rebellion failed, is an air force officer.

No exact figures were immediately available for the military vote, but press reports said the ratio was 60-40 for ratification.

A government-authorized private tally Wednesday showed the charter approved by 78 per cent of all voters, with two-thirds of polling precincts accounted for. It was widely seen as a massive vote of confidence for Mrs. Aquino.

The defense minister attributed the strong "no" showing in the military to "personal loyalty, and their military training which did not prepare them for more sophisticated means of battling communist insurgency."

Many military officers and troops are known to remain loyal to deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos and opposed to a current cease-fire and peace negotiations with communist guerrillas. Mr. Ileta said "all that was needed was a little time to redirect (troops) to the right direction," according to Mr. Benigno.

2 SHOT WHILE TRANSPORTING VOTE RESULTS IN CEBU

HK040859 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] A barangay captain and his driver were shot by still unidentified people while the latter were on their way to Tabuelan, Cebu with the results of the plebiscite. According to a report by the Philippine Constabulary, the victims were barangay Captain Irineo Basilan, 46, of Tabuelan, and Estanislao Abasolo, 44, driver.

According to reports, the two were shot while on board the jeepney owned by the Tabuelan officer in charge. Basilan was hit in the neck, and Abasolo, in the head. The Philippine Constabulary has sent troops to track down the attackers.

RADIO HAILS CHOICE OF 'DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE'

HK040139 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0050 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] So now that the plebiscite results looks like everyone has had their say, what do the NPA and the NDF [National Democratic Front] have to say for themselves? The people have shown they want democracy by voting peacefully. The majority of the people have spoken. Defense Minister Ileta says that the NDF should now admit that the people have rejected the communist way of life by ratifying the constitution. This is a triumph for democracy and a clear rejection of all the NDF claims. Ileta says that with the ratification of the constitution, the government can now continue negotiations with the rebels in accordance with the mandate of the people. And he warns the NDF to be on their guard because the people have shown they support the government. He said it is now very clear that the majority of the people do not support the NDF, and this is why the NDF has broken off the peace talks. If the NDF, as they claim, have really won the support of the people, they should ask for an extension of the cease-fire agreement, Ileta says. However, they have said nothing. What are we to think?

So now we know what course the country should follow. Our way is clear: We reject an alien ideology, we want to follow the democratic way of life. We will not let a small group of dissidents try to derail our efforts toward real peace and prosperity. Let us all remember that.

ILETO URGES REBEL LEADERS TO 'GIVE THEMSELVES UP'

HK031421 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 87 p 17

[Text] Government troopers made up mostly of "Mindanao veterans" were ordered pulled out of the sweep operations to track down some 200 rebel soldiers in the Sierra Madre mountains in Rodriguez (formerly Montalban) town in Rizal, Armed Forces spokesman Col. Honesto Isleta said yesterday.

There are indications that the rebel soldiers may have dispersed and broken up into smaller units and "it seems useless for such a big force to be looking for pockets of twos and threes," the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman said, explaining why the military called off a two-day-old operation by two battalions hunting fugitive participants of last week's failed coup.

Isleta said Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief, issued the order and appealed to the officers suspected to leading the rebel soldiers -- Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabautan, Col. Rolando Abadilla, former Philippine Military Academy superintendent Brig. Gen. Jose Zumel, and Maj. Antonio BAcquiran -- to give themselves up.

"Gen. Ramos told those renegade officers that if they really want to voice their sentiments peacefully, they must come out now and report to the nearest unit commander," Isleta said.

Isleta also reported that at least 13 people have been killed in clashes with soldiers and other attacks since communist rebels broke off peace talks with the government last week military officials said yesterday.

Isleta told reporters that at least six New People's Army guerrillas were killed in a clash with soldiers in the southern province of Surigao Saturday, one day after the National Democratic Front [NDF] announced it was breaking off the peace talks.

He gave no details of the clash and said rebels on the same day also killed a former town mayor on Luzon island.

Military field reports said three guerrillas, a militiaman and two civilians were killed in rebel attacks Friday and Saturday in Davao del Sur and Capiz provinces.

Talks between the government and the NDF began on Jan. 6 but had failed to make any progress toward ending the 18-year insurgency when the rebels decided to scuttle the negotiations last Friday.

Both sides have said they will continue observing a 60-day cease-fire agreement until it expires on Feb. 8.

Isleta told reporters that Ramos decided to call off the hunt for holdouts of last week's coup attempt against the government of President Corazon C. Aquino because "it's useless."

"We're looking for nothing," Isleta said, adding that the troops, backed by helicopters, had failed to sight any of the holdouts since six of them were captured when the military began the hunt last Saturday.

The holdouts, numbering about 50 and described as followers of deposed President Ferdinand E. Marcos, were among 150-200 soldiers still unaccounted for following the failed coup.

Meanwhile, hundreds of leaflets exhorting rebel soldiers to surrender were air-dropped on several "unidentified stage areas" outside Metro Manila.

Military officials said the leaflets urged the rebel holdouts not to waste any more time." It said: "Leave your self-appointed leaders who have fooled you to turn against your comrades in arms, against your government and against your countrymen."

Meanwhile, the Federation of Free Farmers (FFF) urged Camarines Sur acting governor Luis R. Villafuerte and New Armed Forces of the Philippines chief, Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, to stop army troops building a training camp from evicting 17 farming families from a 30-hectare portion of the Camarines Sur State Agricultural College reservation in Barangay San Jose, Pili, Camarines Sur.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY FUNDING SECESSIONISTS IN MINDANAO

HK020210 Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[By Cynthia Sycip]

[Text] Another tape in the possession of former MP Homobono Adaza reportedly contained information on alleged funding by the government of a secessionist group in Mindanao, a MANILA TIMES source said yesterday.

The source said the tape contained the conversation on several occasions between President Aquino's sister-in-law, Tingting Cojuangco, government representative to the Mindanao peace talks, and a number of unidentified individuals.

In the tape, Cojuangco allegedly talked to several individuals asking for funds to be given to a Muslim secessionist leader in Mindanao.

The source, however, did not identify the leader of the group and the purpose of the funding.

Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, in an interview over DZEC, corroborated the reports on the alleged funding by the government of a Muslim faction in Mindanao.

"Ang nababalitaan doon sa Mindanao, si Mrs. Jose Cojuangco, Jr., Tingting daw and siyang may hawak sa grupo na ito at sinusuportahan pa financially," [the news in Mindanao is that Mrs J.C. Jr. is in charge of this group, supporting them financially] Enrile said.

Enrile had earlier called for the replacement of Cojuangco and Agapito "Butz" Aquino, brother-in-law of Mrs. Aquino, in the government negotiating panel in Mindanao, saying the peace dialogue is a serious matter that should be handled by experts.

Adaza, when asked for comment about the alleged tape, said he would reveal the details of it at the proper time. "The next tape will come in due time, not now," he said.

He also accused Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo "and his co-conspirators" of allegedly leaking an official document to the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Adaza was referring to the military document that fell into the hands of rebel negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel regarding the U.S. offer to sell helicopters to the government to be used against the insurgents.

He challenged the Ministry of Justice to investigate first the alleged leak before investigating him for wire-tapping.

Adaza said: "Why should I be prosecuted? They were the ones who betrayed the national interest by making the leak and they should be the ones prosecuted."

He said because of this, the President could be impeached for allegedly betraying the national interest.

Enrile also offered yesterday his legal services for free to any member of the media who may be charged in connection with the Adaza tapes.

Enrile made the offer after Saguisag warned that bugging of official communications and their subsequent printing are a violation of Republic Act 4200 or the privacy of communication law.

GUINGONA CONSULTS WITH AQUINO ON NDF DEMANDS

HK301036 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jan 87 pp 1, 18

[By Rod L. Villa, Jr]

[Text] Chief government peace negotiator Teofisto Guingona Jr. consulted yesterday with President Aquino on the possibility of widening the points of agreement to accommodate National Democratic Front (NDF) proposals that could lead to a resumption of the negotiations.

Meanwhile, sources close to Gen. Fidel V. Ramos quoted the chief of staff of the New Armed Forces as saying the government is duty-bound to respect the safety and immunity guarantee given to the NDF negotiators.

Camp Aguinaldo sources said the guarantees given to Satur Ocampo, Antonio Zumel, and Carolina Malay Ocampo and their staff have not been suspended and are in force up to the end of the cease-fire on Feb. 7.

Alice Colet Villadolid, spokesperson of the government panel, said the NDF negotiators should respond to the call of Guingona to "come forward" with their agenda and specific programs on vital issues.

The NDF leaders, breaking their silence since they disappeared Jan. 22, told newsmen yesterday they broke off negotiations indefinitely because of the government's "insincerity" in the peace talks.

Arno Sanidad, NDF lawyer, said the rebel leaders decided to "return to the people where their lives are more secure" after they were convinced that the government has lost control over certain military elements determined to destabilize the peace talks.

Guingona and the NDF negotiators had said their lives were "imperiled," citing confirmed reports that they are targets of assassination by anti-Aquino men.

Camp Aguinaldo sources quoted Ramos as saying the volatile situation challenges the NDF leaders and the military elements supporting the Aquino government to achieve their mutual desire to reform society as a means of achieving national peace and progress.

Villadolid said Guingona has been in continuous consultation with the President in trying to revive the suspended amity talks.

She recalled the government offered at the beginning of the talks a "specific and complete" agenda embodying medium-term development plan that answered the questions of the rebels regarding livelihood and welfare of the masses.

In subsequent meetings, she said, the government asked the NDF to submit its specific plans to answer the clamor of the masses for food, land, jobs, and justice.

She recalled that the NDF instead made demands that focused on alleged human rights violations and government inaction on the repeal of repressive decrees promulgated by former President Ferdinand Marcos.

"Still, the government panel addressed the human rights demands of the NDF by informing them of the Aquino government's record of achievements in human rights," she said.

"We can say that the government went to the talks with a framework and an agenda delineating specific programs," she said.

MNLF REFORMISTS MAY TAKE PART IN PEACE TALKS

HK031035 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] On the Mindanao peace talks, it is possible that Moro reformist leader Dimas Pundato's faction will also take part in the peace talks between the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] and the government slated to be held in Manila. Pundato, who heads the MNLF reformist group, and chairman Nur Misuari of the MNLF will meet in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia before the Mindanao peace talks start in Manila. The details from Jojo Ismael.

[Begin recording] MNLF chairman Nur Misuari and Dimas Pundato of the MNLF reformist group are expected to meet in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia before peace talks between the government and Muslim rebels take place in the Philippines in February. In an interview with MNLF reformist group Secretary General Nabis Dilim he revealed that the Misuar-Pundato meeting will try to patch up the two groups' differences. It is also expected that Misuari and Pundato will discuss the formation of a joint peace panel in the coming peace talks with the government. Meanwhile, Hashim Salamat, leader of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, was also said to have been invited to the same meeting with Misuari and Pundato in Malaysia. Dilim is currently in Manila, along with Macapanton Abbas, Jr, representative of the MNLF reformist group, in response to the invitation of the government of President Aquino to take part in the Mindanao peace negotiations.

In the meantime, it was also learned that three Muslim armed forces in Mindanao are coordinating with each other in anticipation of the results of the government-MNLF peace dialogues in Manila. In this connection, Abbas said that the results of the plebiscite yesterday will not affect the goals of the Muslims in Mindanao. [end recording]

SOUTHCAM CHIEF SAYS TRUCE EXPOSES COMMUNIST THREAT

HK031352 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 87 p 19

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The ongoing 60-day cease-fire agreement exposed the real threats of communism to the people, according to Southern Command (Southcom) chief Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia.

"The communist threat is real and not just a figment of imagination of the military," he told newsmen.

The accord signed by negotiators of government and the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), took effect Dec. 10 and would expire Feb. 8.

Because of the cease-fire, Tapia said nobody can say that the activities of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its armed wing the New Peoples Army (NPA), are "concoctions or inventions of the anti-leftist sectors in the country."

Tapia said months ago, the military was criticized for saying that the CPP-NPA is a threat to the democratic principles of the country.

But now the "people saw for themselves or read for themselves about the existence of these leftist groups and what they really want to do in our country," he added.

The Southcom chief said the NDF itself confirmed the existence of the Communist Party and its armed band, the NPA.

He said the NDF also confirmed that it is exacting "taxes" from the people, proving earlier claims by the military about these "collections."

The existence of armed groups in several parts of the country had also been confirmed by the communists, Tapia said.

The communists, no matter what fronts they are using, have only one purpose and that is to seize power through all means, Tapia said.

"They will try to do this by peaceful ways, forcing coalition with the government and later doing away with their government allies as what has happened in Vietnam and other countries now under communist rule," he said.

In Mindanao, as in other parts of the country, the communists "suspended talks" with government but Tapia said it is always open for those in the communist movement who would like to join the peaceful search to solve the country's ills.

The communists also claimed to have armed groups in the Zamboanga.

But as far as western Mindanao is concerned, there are no communist groups operating in the island provinces of Tawi-Tawi, Sulu and Basilan where the Muslim Moro National Liberation front is operating, he said.

Military intelligence said there are no known communist groups operating in the city or in the Muslim-dominated island provinces.

UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE SEEN IN CAMARINES NORTE

HK031322 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Feb 87 p 10

[By correspondent Jen Jorvina]

[Text] Daet, Camarines Norte -- Fishermen of the coastal town of Mercedes, this province, have allegedly sighted an unidentified submarine on Canimog Island yesterday morning.

Camarines Norte Gov. Roy Padilla said that reports reaching his office from fishermen in Mercedes town said an unidentified submarine docked at Canimog Island, some 10 nautical miles from the town of Mercedes.

The news report was aired yesterday by radio station DZVX after its reporter interviewed a Capt. Perfecto Palad, 242nd PC [Philippine Constabulary] company commander of the Camarines Norte command.

The submarine was suspected to be transporting arms and ammunition to two coastal barangays of Mercedes town, which are said to be the training ground of the New People's Army.

Sources said that a submarine was also sighted last 1983 [as published] at Canimog Island by fishermen but no report was made to government authorities.

ENRILE SAYS NUCLEAR ARMED SHIPS, PLANES VISITED

HK040325 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 4 Feb 87 pp 1, 18

[By staff reporter Andy Ho, in Manila]

[Text] Former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile revealed yesterday for the first time that the Philippines had allowed nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships and planes to enter its territory.

This came in the wake of President Corazon Aquino's victory in the plebiscite approving a new constitution which states that the Philippines, "consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

"We allowed entry because these are transient entries," Enrile said.

Enrile told reporters he did not think the United States was storing nuclear weapons in the Philippines and said he would be against any such move.

The United States maintains two major military basis in the Philippines -- Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, both located within 50 miles of Manila.

Enrile was defence minister for 15 years under deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and held the post for nine months under President Corazon Aquino. He was fired last November after officers close to him were linked to alleged anti-Aquino coup plots.

Analysis have said the clause leaves unclear the question of whether nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships and planes can call in at the two U.S. bases.

President Aquino has said her government was keeping its options open on renewing a lease for the two bases that expires in 1991.

Meanwhile a leading Chinese figure in Manila said last night that the overwhelming victory of the administration in the plebiscite "is reassuring of our confidence in the leader for furthering her economic recovery programmes."

Mr Johnny Cheng, 62, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, told THE STANDARD that more than 80 percent of the Chinese businessmen in the country voted for the new charter.

"The ratification of the new constitution will lead to stability, which in turn is conducive to both local and foreign investments in the Philippines," said Mr Cheng, whose own business interests range from banking to cigarette manufacturing.

His 31-year-old chamber of commerce now has more than 150 member organizations.

Mr Cheng, who himself was born in the Philippines, said only less than 10 percent of the Chinese in the country do not hold Filipino citizenship.

He declined to estimate the size of the Chinese population in the country as "it is difficult to draw the line" between Chinese and Filipinos in the Philippine context.

The number of Filipino Chinese is, however, often put as between 500,000 and one million -- the smallest of any southeast Asian country except Brunei.

Meanwhile, the civilian National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) continued last night with its unofficial "operation quick count."

Its latest tabulation, which now covers about half of the country's some 86,000 precincts, gives a 79 to 21 lead in favour of the constitution.

As it now looks certain that the new charter has been accepted by a big majority, interest in the vote-counting has waned.

While government workers yesterday started removing 'Yes to Constitution' campaign posters in the Mawhati commercial centre, the number of local and foreign reporters in the Namfrel press centre dwindled from 200 on the plebiscite day to a meagre 20 last night.

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